

The entire surface of this specimen is covered by medium pustules which tend to become confluent and form minute ridges.

Measurements (in mm).—

	<i>Holotype</i>
Height of dorsal cup.....	7.1
Maximum width of cup.....	11.7
Maximum width of cup at summit.....	11.3
Maximum diameter of IBB circlet.....	3.7
Length of r. ant. B.....	5.0*
Width of r. ant. B.....	5.0*
Length of r. ant. R.....	5.5*
Width of r. ant. R.....	6.7*
Length of RA.....	2.2
Width of RA.....	1.8
Length of anal X.....	4.7
Maximum width of anal X.....	3.2
Height of BB above basal plane.....	3.7

* Measurements taken along curvature of plates.

Remarks.—*L. fasciatus* (Angelin) has an appearance more comparable to *L. huntonensis* than other described species. It differs in lacking constriction at the summit of the dorsal cup and in restriction of anal X to the cup. Anal X in

L. huntonensis extends well into the interbrachial area, although it does not pass above the first PBrBr. *L. invaginatus* has a somewhat comparable appearance, particularly in the elongate nature of the RR plates, but other characters are quite different.

The surface ornamentation of the present species is distinctive from that of other described species.

Occurrence.—Lower portion of the Haragan formation (about 15 feet above the *Camarocrinus* zone), Devonian; collected by Mrs. Beverly Giffham near Hunton townsite, west of Clarita, Okla.

Type.—Deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

REFERENCES

- All cited references are to be found in BASSLER, R. S., and MOODEY, MARGARET W. *Bibliographic and faunal index of Paleozoic Pelmatozoan Echinoderms*, Geol. Soc. Amer. Special Publ. 45. 1943.

BOTANY.—*A new species of Sphaceloma on magnolia.* ANNA E. JENKINS, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and JULIAN H. MILLER, University of Georgia.

A technical description of the new species of *Sphaceloma* on *Magnolia grandiflora* L.¹ is here provided as follows:

Sphaceloma magnoliae n. sp. Fig. 1

Spots on upper leaf surface, not visible below, few to almost innumerable, scattered or localized, often concentrated along midrib and on marginal and apical areas, circular to irregular, often up to 1.5 mm in diameter, gray ("pale mouse gray"),² with a brown ("sorghum brown") margin, slightly raised, coalescent, sometimes discoloring much of the upper leaf surface except basal area; leaf tissue in marginal and apical region sometimes killed, then noticeably brown ("snuff brown") below; acervuli, numerous, epiphyllous, arising intraepidermally, erumpent, black, generally with a hyaline prosenchymatic base, 20–40 μ in diameter, 12–24 μ thick; palisade of conidiophores 12–16 μ thick; conidiophores characteristically awl-shaped, continuous or 1-septate; conidia not seen on the acervuli.

¹ JENKINS, A. E. *Sphaceloma causing scab of Magnolia grandiflora*. *Abst. Phytopathology* 33: 6. 1943.

² RIDGWAY, R. *Color standards and color nomenclature*. 45 pp., 42 pls. Washington, 1912.

Elsinoë stage in process of development.

Maculae epiphyllae, sparsae ad numerosissimae conspersae, saepe aggregatae vel confluentes, sub-elevatae, circulares vel subcirculares, usque 1.5 mm in diam., griseae, margine brunneo circumdatae, ex acervulis atro punctatae; acervuli intraepidermales, dein erumpentes, compacti, usque 40 μ in diam. et 12–24 μ crassi; conidio phora obscura, continua vel 1 septate, usque 16 μ , stromate pallido oriunda; conidia non visa.

Distribution.—Producing the disease termed "magnolia scab" on leaves of *Magnolia grandiflora* (Magnoliaceae) in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The disease was abundant in Georgia in 1941–1943, in some cases causing severe leaf fall. More recently its attack appears to have been less harmful.

Specimens examined.—As follows³:

FLORIDA:

Vic. Century, Aug. 5, 1943, W. B. Tisdale.

³ USM = Mycological Collections of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.
IB = Herbarium, Seção de Fitopatologia, Instituto Biológico, São Paulo, Brazil.

MSE = Jenkins - Bitancourt, Myriangiales selecti exsiccati.

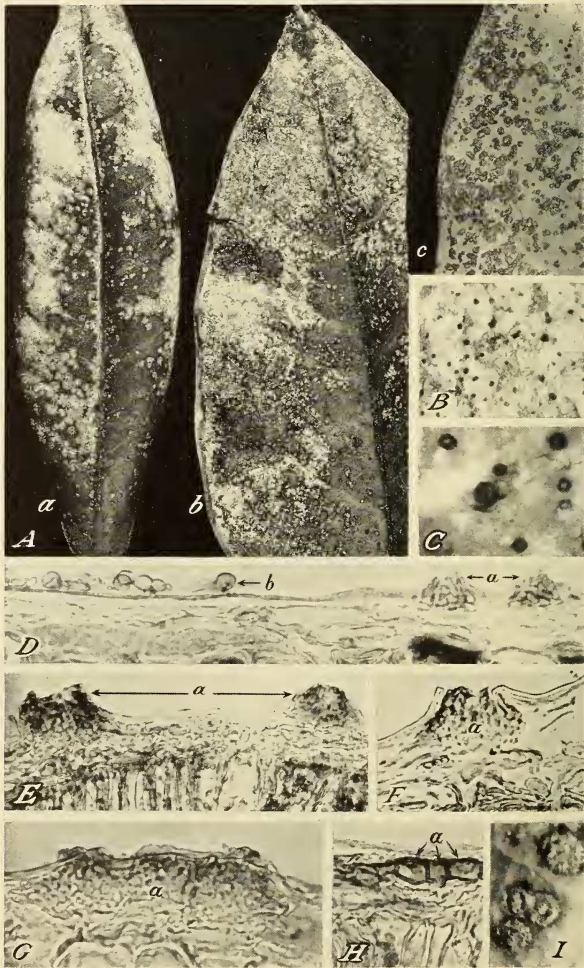


FIG. 1.—*Sphaceloma magnoliae* on leaves of *Magnolia grandiflora* (type specimen): A, a-c, $\times 1$. B, C, Dark acervuli, B, $\times 19$; C, $\times 100$. D-G, Sections showing acervuli (a) and superficial hyphae (b). H, a, Hypha, $\times 500$. I, Lesions from A, c, $\times 5$.

GEORGIA:

Athens, June 1943 (edge of a swamp) and Aug. 26, 1948, J. H. Miller.

Augusta, Fruitland Nurseries, December 1941, J. H. Faull, Comm. Alma W. Waterman: February 1942 and March 23, 1942 (TYPE, USM 74223, IB 4673, MSE 427), J. H. Miller. Goshen Plantation, Apr. 7,

1943, Mrs. J. Mck. Speer (MSE 428).

Savannah, April 1944, M. E. Fowler.

LOUISIANA: Hammond, Apr. 1 and Oct. 15, 1943 (MSE 429), A. G. Plakidas. Culture isolated by Plakidas, Nov. 8, 1950, deposited in American Type Culture Collection, no. 11187.

MISSISSIPPI: Poplarville, July 16 and Sept. 3, 1942; Apr. 21 and May 19, 1943, J. A. Pinckard.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new larvaevorid fly parasitic on tortoise beetles in South America (Diptera)*. CURTIS W. SABROSKY, *Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine*.

In the course of studies by H. L. Parker and associates in the South American Parasite Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a larvaevorid fly of the genus *Eucelatoriopsis* Townsend was reared from tortoise beetles (Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae). It was recognized as new by several workers, but no description has been published. With additional material of the genus before me, and with material kindly made available by Raúl Cortés, I have reexamined the problem and offer the following description of the new species.

The genus *Eucelatoriopsis* Townsend (1927) was monobasic for *E. teffeensis* Townsend. Another species, *Dexodes meridionalis* Townsend (1912), was referred there by Townsend (*Manual of myiology*, pt. 10: 51, 1940), but it differs from the genotype and also from the new species described below in having a strong pair of median marginal bristles on the first abdominal segment of the female, minute hairlike ocellar bristles, and quite conspicuously (though short) haired eyes. It may not belong in *Eucelatoriopsis sensu stricto*.

The material before me also contains several undescribed species that do belong to *Eucelatoriopsis* in its restricted sense. Some of these may be important parasites, for all specimens of known origin were reared from various species of cassidine beetles. It is hoped that workers who have access to infestations of these beetles will rear adequate series of the parasites so that the other forms may be properly studied. At present there are available only one to four specimens per species, and usually only one sex, and it is undesirable in a group of such closely related forms to describe from such inadequate material.

***Eucelatoriopsis parkeri*, n. sp.**

Distinguished from its congeners by the head bright yellow pollinose, body with bluish-gray appearance, and thorax almost bivittate as seen with the naked eye.

Male.—Head black, the parafrontals, parafacials, cheeks, and postorbites uniformly bright yellow pollinose, the clypeus silvery and the facials somewhat intermediate; occiput black above but silvery gray pollinose below; occipital hairs white except for a few near the vertex; hairs of cheeks and parafrontals black, those of the latter short and inconspicuous; antennae and palpi black. Thorax black with bluish-gray pollen, in strong contrast to *E. teffeensis* which has bright yellowish-gray pollen; mesonotum with four moderately broad black stripes, the outer twice the width of the inner, the inner stripes much more widely separated than either is from the adjacent outer stripe, so that to the naked eye the mesonotum appears to have only two stripes (an appearance accentuated by any discoloration). Abdomen black in ground color, last three segments broadly gray pollinose on anterior two-thirds, subshining brown-black posteriorly, with narrow median black stripe, especially when viewed at certain angles. Legs black, claws brown, pulvilli yellowish. Wings clear to faintly tinted with brown.

Frontal bristles descending to point opposite the apex of second antennal segment, usually three on each side below base of antennae; typically three pairs of reclinate upper frontals; ocellars approximately equal in length to intermediate frontal bristles; facial bristles ascending only three or four, and decreasing sharply in length, above the vibrissae; width of front at vertex approximately one-fourth the width of the head. Prosternum with fine hairs laterally. Lower sternopleural bristle much shorter than the others, rarely absent or hairlike. Scutellum